

1960

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

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the subcommittee believed, that they made a significant contribution to the subcommittee's information on this whole subject.

I cannot overemphasize the urgency of coping with the teacher training shortage in the area of the deaf. It is apparent that individual communities cannot and have not adequately coped with this task.

This bill and similar proposals before the Congress are not a guarantee to cure all these ills, but certainly it is a forward step toward alleviating the plight of a large segment of our less fortunate countrymen who have been disabled by the accident of birth, or otherwise.

This bill merits consideration if we are to put a stop to a continuous draining of our valuable reservoir of manpower.

## SOCIAL SECURITY

The **SPEAKER**. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BRAY] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, the great majority of American families are depending upon social security in their financial planning for the present and future. The importance of social security naturally looms larger to those who have retired or who will reach retirement age in the near future. Even those who will not reach retirement for 20 or even 40 years are making social security contributions and will be affected by it for the remainder of their lives. Their families are protected by the survivors' benefits which are paid when wage earners die.

The social security program is paid for by America's workers and their employers. Each employee contributes to the program, and his contribution is matched by his employer, except with the self-employed.

There are some inequities in the program. Because of individual age and the date at which certain types of work were covered, some persons have qualified for payments in fewer years than others. Although not strictly insurance it is generally based upon contributions and benefits are intended to be proportional to the amounts paid in. As the program has been in force more years the inequities will tend to disappear.

Since the social security program so vitally affects the economic life of most citizens, it is the responsibility of Congress to see that any changes in it are unquestionably sound and designed to strengthen the program, making it better serve the needs of American people—not only now but in future years.

## SOCIAL SECURITY IS NOT A POLITICAL ISSUE

The history of social security shows that both political parties have supported this program. Although the principle of social security had been under study for some time, it was not enacted into law until the administration of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. It was continued and developed under President Harry Truman, and has been expanded and strengthened under the two admin-

istrations of President Dwight D. Eisenhower. All of us can remember the election of 1952 when General Eisenhower, as a candidate for President, was bitterly attacked with statements that he would destroy social security. A song was even introduced, pleading, "Don't Let Them Take It Away."

Eight years later we see that the social security program has been greatly expanded, improved, and liberalized during President Eisenhower's term of office.

It is deplorable that certain persons for political gain make inflammatory and false statements accusing their political opponents of "being against social security." As is often the case, those who make the most violent accusations against the strawman enemy are often, by their actions, themselves the worst enemy of the cause.

So it is with the social security program. While a few from both the Republican and Democratic Parties have expressed fear that social security will not work, will not do the things for which it is intended, and pointed out failures of similar programs in history, the overwhelming majority of the American people of both political parties believe that it must be made to work effectively.

## WHO ARE THE ENEMIES OF SOCIAL SECURITY?

There are always those who will practice chicanery for political gain; yet the honest leaders of both the Democratic and Republican Parties realize that social security is not a political issue but that it has become a real and potent force in the lives of all.

Few people honestly doubt that our Government will pay every retiree the amount due him by law. The great danger, however, is that by irresponsible actions to gain votes and by unsound spending we may so injure our economy and so devalue the buying power of the dollar that even though the social security retiree receives the number of dollars he has expected, he will be unable to purchase the things that he needs. Those who would wreck the value of the dollar are the real enemies of social security.

## SOCIAL SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS IN THE LAST 7 YEARS

Social security was not taken away or lowered when President Eisenhower became President. Instead, the following improvements have been made in social security during his two administrations. The minimum monthly payment has risen from \$25 to \$33 a month and the maximum from \$85 to \$127 a month. The number of recipients of benefits has grown from 5 million to 14 million and the average payment per month has increased from \$49 to \$73. Today, payments to social security retirees total \$885 million per month while they were \$219 million at the end of 1952. Ministers, farmers, and numerous other trades and professions that were not covered in 1952 are now covered. There are 17 million more Americans covered. Disability retirement under social security was added in 1956. I am merely giving these few figures to show that social security is a recognized

program that is continually being developed.

## DANGERS TO THE SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM

To an increasing degree, Americans are depending upon retirement income in their later years to protect them from want; they are depending on that income from social security, insurance, private retirement plans, pensions, savings in banks, and Government bonds. In general, the amount a retiree will receive from these sources is a fixed sum. It doesn't rise with inflation. As the purchasing power of the dollar goes down, his living standard will go down, because he can purchase less and less with his limited income. Those with modest retirement incomes are injured most when the purchasing value of the dollar is weakened.

History is filled with instances of the currency of a country becoming valueless, thus destroying the standards of living of the people. I well remember at the close of World War II when the Chinese rickshaw boy in Shanghai was getting a million Chinese dollars a day yet he could not buy a loaf of bread with that million dollars. Many countries have gone through similar crises.

You say that it cannot happen here. I do not believe that it will, but it could. The interest on our national debt alone is \$9.5 billion a year—which is within \$1 billion of what the Government is paying out in social security this year. As our debt increases, so does the interest we pay on it. As the Government borrows more money, the interest rate gets higher, and up and up the spiral goes. The only one who really gains is the speculator—the others lose.

I am not a pessimist. I believe that we have stopped this increasing Federal debt. Apparently, we have balanced the budget this year, and next year we can reduce the national debt a small amount. That is one of our primary jobs in Congress. In spite of pressures, we in Congress must protect the value of the American dollar.

## LOWERED RETIREMENT AGE

The House Ways and Means Committee has before it many bills that would change social security provisions. For years several Members, including myself, have introduced bills to lower the voluntary retirement age to 60 years. My present bill is H.R. 4006. I was pleased that 4 years ago we made some accomplishment when we succeeded in lowering the retirement age for women from 65 to 62.

I am aware that a lowered retirement will increase the cost of the program. However, I believe that if the committee approves retirement at age 60, such retirement at age 60, should be conditional on the retiree giving up his job; this will do much to relieve unemployment. The great majority of those who are physically able to continue work past age 60 will do so—they will receive more in pay than their social security payment would be. Those who would retire at 60 would release a job for someone who is unemployed. Careful consideration should be given to this in this age of automation.

INCREASED PAYMENTS AND DISABILITY  
RETIREMENT

Careful study should also be given as to increasing the amount of retirement benefits especially for those receiving the lower retirement payments. The committee should also consider proposals to allow those who are more than 72 years of age and who have not had an opportunity to qualify for social security retirement to draw the minimum benefits. Such legislation would greatly reduce the county, State, and national expenditures for old-age pensions under public welfare programs and would raise the standard of living of our elder citizens.

Four years ago a disability retirement was added to social security. This has assisted many needy cases but consideration should be given to clarifying the regulations for this disability retirement. It seems to be quite difficult to qualify under present regulations and procedures.

## ACHIEVEMENTS OF SOCIAL SECURITY

I was not in Congress at the time that the original social security law was passed. However, in 1936, I was appointed to the Morgan County Public Welfare Board. From 1937 until I entered the Army in 1941, I served as president of that board. During those years, I became knowledgeable of the needs of our older citizens. I understand the great importance of good legislation and administration in this field.

We must never allow social security to destroy incentives toward industry and thrift. Social security payments should be considered as a floor to help retirees meet minimum needs. This program has lessened suffering and want and has brightened the lives of millions. It has enabled our elder citizens, our widows and orphans to participate to an increasing degree in our growing economy. With an expanding economy such as ours, we must have those who can afford to buy the products of our factories and farms as well as those who produce. The social security recipients today are purchasing the food and other products of our industries, labor, and farms to the benefit of all.

## NO "BOONDOGLING" IN SOCIAL SECURITY

Social security is primarily a cash pension system, created to help pay living costs. The spending of that money is solely the privilege and responsibility of the recipient the same as any other money he possesses. No Federal employee has any control over that money. The fact is that one of the principal reasons that social security has been so successful and efficient is that Federal redtape and "papa knows best" philosophy are held to a minimum in the program today.

However, there are those who would tie other governmental projects onto it—projects that could unleash a crushing weight of Federal supervision and bureaucracy on it. If it is determined that additional money shall be paid to the retirees to help them obtain adequate medical care, it should be paid to them in cash so they may purchase health insurance as they see fit rather than have

the social security program hobbled and entwined in Federal regulation. Nothing will destroy the program more quickly than to hobble it with governmental controls and nothing would be further from the American way of life.

SOCIAL SECURITY IS CONGRESSIONAL  
RESPONSIBILITY

Our Government is the custodian of the social security funds to be paid to the retirees now and on into the future. Congress has the sacred responsibility of making rules for the collection and distribution of these funds. Few more solemn trusts have been given to a legislative body. Our handling of that trust will determine whether the social security system will enrich the lives of the widows and orphans, of our disabled and our elder citizens or whether by unsound actions and selfish bidding for votes we will so wreck our economy and the system that the needy will find the cupboard bare and only bitter disillusionment.

In summary, the social security system will be just as strong as our American economy. We, in Congress, most forever keep America strong.

(Mr. BRAY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

CODE OF ETHICS FOR THE BROADCASTING  
INDUSTRY

(Mr. LINDSAY (at the request of Mr. SMITH of California) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. LINDSAY. Mr. Speaker, the public spotlight has recently been focused with marked degree on radio and television. It is axiomatic in the field of mass communication that radio and television are in the nature of a public trust and, as such, the public has every reason to demand from them the establishment and maintenance of the highest possible standards of morality and decency.

Radio and television are constant companions in our homes, and their opportunities to be an influence for the good in our daily lives are limitless. Radio and television permeate in every field of human endeavor—in our homes, in school, in government, in places of religious worship, even in our leisure. They have a tremendous influence in molding the minds of our youth, in swaying one way or the other public opinion.

The role of radio and television is of utmost importance to the development and progress of the Nation and its people. But it carries with it a concomitant responsibility which must be adhered to with tenacity.

It is gratifying to note, Mr. Speaker, that station WNEW in New York City has consistently and conspicuously set the highest standards of morality and decency, in recognition of which the National Conference of Christians and Jews has conferred upon it the most coveted prize in radio and television, the 1959 Brotherhood Award. Radio station WNEW is the only radio station in the United States to receive this highly valued prize this year. Last year it was the recipient of the Peabody Award as

the outstanding radio news department in the country. WNEW is radio at its best.

We in New York are proud of this station, its management, and its staff for this singular achievement which is worthy of emulation. Needless to say, the National Conference of Christians and Jews is to be congratulated on its choice and on its role of fostering a climate conducive to the achievement of high standards in public service.

JG O-21 NPA file  
ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL  
PEACE AGENCY

(Mr. KASTENMEIER (at the request of Mr. GEORGE) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to be able to introduce a bill to create a National Peace Agency. While the bill I am presenting is based upon the excellent bill introduced by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. BENNETT], there are several differences in design.

The most important of these is that the Peace Agency is directed to create a training center in addition to its laboratory. The training center will train, equip, and supply the men who are assigned to enforce any disarmament agreement that the United States reaches. For example, the enforcement teams that are contemplated for an atomic test ban would be set up by the Agency, under my bill. It has been said that the laboratory for peace would approximate in the peace area what the National Institutes of Health do so well in the line of research on disease. Similarly, the training center for peace would approximate the function of the Public Health Service, whose officers put into action the knowledge that the Institutes have discovered.

My bill would also add specifically to the research aims of the Agency—that of discovering means of controlled disarmament in the field of CBR weapons—chemical, biological, and radiological. These, the most newly publicized terrors of our age, may also be the hardest for which to inspect, and thus the hardest area in which to control any disarmament agreement.

I have also proposed research into the possibility of an international police force, using weapons that would temporarily disable without permanently harming individuals, as one of the purposes of the Peace Agency.

Finally, I have included in my bill such provisions concerning security as will make it clear that the Agency will have access to the most crucial areas of peace work—which are likely to be classified areas—and that only men working in such areas must have security clearance. The results of the Agency's research, since they will be of interest to the whole world in its search for peace, should rarely be classified.

Mr. Speaker, we in Washington are sometimes accused of creating too many alphabet-soup agencies, and undoubtedly we sometimes do. But I cannot conceive of any agency that would have

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such an impact for good on the United States and on the world as an agency dedicated wholly to research and action for peace. We have our Public Health Service and our National Institutes of Health to wipe out cancer, mental illness, blindness, heart disease, and other major illnesses. War is as terrible as cancer on society, as deadly to life and liberty, as any physical disease. The need for a National Peace Agency is one of the most pressing before us.

## DEFEATISM

(Mr. DINGELL (at the request of Mr. GEORGE) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to permission granted I insert in the RECORD an article from the Washington Post of February 9, 1960, by Walter Lippmann, entitled "Today and Tomorrow":

TODAY AND TOMORROW  
(By Walter Lippmann)

## DEFEATISM

At his press conference last week the President replied to his critics who are saying that we are behind the Soviet Union. At the end, in response to a question by Mr. Edward P. Morgan, he went beyond the technical argument about the missible gap and deterrent power to his own philosophical attitude towards the rivalry of the two strongest world powers, the Soviet Union and ourselves.

Mr. Eisenhower's philosophy, if I have understood correctly his impromptu remarks, is that our security is not in jeopardy and that if the Soviet Union is moving faster than we are in the development of certain elements of national power, that is to be expected and must be accepted. For, said Mr. Eisenhower, "let's remember that dictatorships have been very efficient." If we must achieve a greater tempo in our development of national power, we shall have to take our country and make it an armed camp and regiment it \* \* \* and get people steamed up like you did in wars."

After that explanation of why we have fallen behind, Mr. Eisenhower delivered a little lecture on how we should think and talk more about the "values \* \* \* which we do believe"—namely "our own individual freedoms and rights." He went on to say that "our people ought to have greater faith in their own system." By this he seemed to mean that the critics who think our defenses are inadequate and the critics who say that we are neglecting our children and not keeping up with the needs of our population, have less faith than he has in our system.

With all due respect, Mr. Eisenhower is mistaken. It is he who lacks faith in our system. It is he who is saying that we cannot meet the Soviet challenge without changing our system and giving up our freedom. It is he who is telling the country that it cannot afford to meet the needs of our rapidly growing and increasingly urbanized population. It is he who is saying that with a \$500 billion economy, the American Nation will lose its freedom if it devotes to public purposes a somewhat larger share than it does today.

It is he who is saying that our system of liberty is so fragile that it is not tough enough and durable enough to keep up the pace in the great contest of national power.

Again with all due respect, he has sunk into, he has resigned himself to, an attitude of defeatism in which there is no faith that our people have the will, the energy, the re-

sourcefulness, and the capacity to close ranks, if they are summoned to make a greater effort. Mr. Eisenhower is talking like a tired old man who has lost touch with the springs of our national vitality.

The doctrine which the President holds, the doctrine which determines his budget, his program, and his preaching to the Nation is, in the perspective of the world struggle, a most dangerous doctrine. The central issue of the world struggle is whether the Soviet system or a liberal system can deal best with the problems that beset mankind. In that struggle we shall surely lose if we tell the world that, though we have the richest economy in all history, our liberal system is such that we cannot afford a sure defense and adequate provision for the civil needs of our people.

If that doctrine goes out into the world, unchallenged and unrefuted here at home, Mr. K. will have the ball which we will have fumbled. We can talk to the end of time about how much we love liberty. But if the masses of mankind understand us to mean that we love liberty in such a way that we cannot keep our place in the world, they will look for guidance and for example to Moscow and not to Washington.

Yet the President's defeatism has no objective justification. The virtues of our system of society are not inseparably tied up with the Revenue Act of 1954 or with a philosophy of government which, when the President explains it, regards the Federal Government as at best a necessary evil.

The Federal Government is no doubt wasteful, and clumsy, and inflated with bureaucracy, and not wholly immune to the payola. But the Federal Government is not a necessary evil to be talked down to. The Federal Government is an indispensable good which must be held to account and be criticized but with respect and appreciation.

For when we talk about our freedoms and our rights, we should not forget the next sentence in the Declaration of Independence which says "that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men" deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. BARING (at the request of Mr. LIBONATI), for today and next week, on account of official business.

Mr. MCCULLOCH (at the request of Mr. HALLECK), for February 17, on account of official business; attended hearings of the Special Subcommittee of the Select Committee on Small Business that were held in Boston, Mass., with respect to small business problems in the dairy industry.

Mr. BECKER, for 1 week, on account of official business of the House Armed Services Committee.

## SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. WOLF, for 40 minutes, on Monday next.

Mr. HECHLER, for 30 minutes, today.

Mr. HOEVEN (at the request of Mr. SMITH of California), for 30 minutes, today.

Mr. LINDSAY (at the request of Mr. SMITH of California), for 15 minutes, today.

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mrs. SULLIVAN and to include an editorial.

Mr. WOLF in two instances.

Mr. LESINSKI in two instances.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri in three instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. FENTON and to include an editorial.

Mr. TABER and to include an editorial and certain resolutions.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE and to include an address delivered last night by the national commander of the American Legion, Martin M. McKneally.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan, and to revise and extend his remarks of yesterday in connection with the colloquy with Mr. McCORMACK.

(At the request of Mr. SMITH of California and to include extraneous matter the following:)

Mr. MUMMA.

Mr. HESTAND in five instances.

Mr. WIDNALL.

Mr. Pelly in five instances.

Mr. MOORE.

Mr. BATES.

Mr. VAN ZANDT.

Mr. UTT.

Mr. CRAMER.

Mr. WHARTON in four instances.

Mr. MICHEL in two instances.

Mr. ROBERTS and include an editorial.

Mr. FOGARTY (at the request of Mr. GEORGE) and to include extraneous matter, notwithstanding it exceeds the limit and is estimated by the Public Printer to cost \$297.

Mr. TUCK (at the request of Mr. GEORGE) and include a statement by Mr. W. C. Daniel.

Mr. FORD (at the request of Mr. SMITH of California), to revise and extend his remarks he made in the House today.

(At the request of Mr. GEORGE, and to include extraneous matter, the following:)

Mr. FOGARTY in five instances.

Mr. DINGELL in four instances.

Mr. ANFUSO.

Mr. HOLTZMAN in two instances.

Mr. GALLAGHER in two instances.

Mr. FLOOD in three instances.

Mr. SANTANGELO in five instances.

Mr. IRWIN.

Mr. BARR.

Mr. BENNETT of Florida.

Mr. HEBERT.

Mrs. SULLIVAN.

Mr. LEVERING.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa, to revise and extend his remarks made during Mr. Wolf's special order.

## ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 47 minutes p.m.) the House, pursuant to its previous order, adjourned until Monday, February 22, 1960, at 12 o'clock noon.

## EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1849. A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report that the administrative expense authorization of the Commodity Credit Corporation for the fiscal year 1960, has been reapportioned on a basis which indicates the necessity for a supplemental estimate of administrative expense authorization, pursuant to subsection (e)(1) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665(e)(1)); to the Committee on Appropriations.

1850. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting a copy of the order suspending deportation in the case of Joseph Bilenco a. k. a Joseph Addison Blake, A10191198, pursuant to the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1851. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting a copy of the order suspending deportation in the case of Joseph Bilenco also known as Joseph Addison Blake, A10191198, pursuant to the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1852. A letter from the national quartermaster-adjudant, Veterans of World War I of the U.S.A., Inc., transmitting the annual reports covering the activities of the Veterans of World War I, U.S.A., Inc., pursuant to Public Law 85-530, 85th Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. POWELL: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H.R. 7987. A bill to authorize the issuance of prospecting permits for phosphate in lands belonging to the United States; with amendment (Rept. No. 1278). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MACK of Illinois: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H.R. 2485. A bill to amend the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, to provide compensation for certain World War II losses; with amendment (Rept. No. 1279). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

## PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BAILEY:

H.R. 10533. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BENNETT of Florida:

H.R. 10534. A bill to amend section 105 of the River and Harbor Act of 1958 to require that value to the national defense be included in certain survey reports made by the Secretary of the Army; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. CONTE:

H.R. 10535. A bill to amend the Library Services Act in order to extend for 5 years the authorization for appropriations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CRAMER:

H.R. 10536. A bill to provide for national cemeteries in the central west coast area of the State of Florida; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HALPERN:

H.R. 10537. A bill to prohibit agencies of the United States from imposing contractual provisions boycotting vessels trading with Israel; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. HOLTZMAN:

H.R. 10538. A bill to adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. KARTH:

H.R. 10539. A bill to repeal the excise tax on communications; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LESINSKI:

H.R. 10540. A bill to amend the Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955 to correct certain inequities with respect to supervisory and other postal field service employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 10541. A bill to modify the Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955 with respect to certain salary levels, position descriptions, and service credit for automatic step increases of supervisory and other postal field service employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MCSWEEN:

H.R. 10542. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to permit an annuitant to receive his annuity even though he renders compensated service for the outside employer by whom he was last employed before his annuity began to accrue; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. O'HARA of Illinois:

H.R. 10543. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide that men who have attained the age of 62 may retire on a full annuity thereunder upon completion of 30 years of service; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 10544. A bill to prevent the use of stopwatches, work measurement programs or other performance standards operations as measuring devices in the postal service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 10545. A bill to clarify the law with respect to transportation of airmail, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. OLIVER:

H.R. 10546. A bill to establish a public policy with respect to oceanographic surveys, and to provide for coordination of the efforts of Federal agencies with respect to oceanographic surveys; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. PHILBIN:

H.R. 10547. A bill to amend the act of September 2, 1958; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROGERS of Texas:

H.R. 10548. A bill to amend the Helium Act of September 1, 1937, as amended, for the defense, security, and the general welfare of the United States; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. SANTANGELO:

H.R. 10549. A bill to provide that tips and gratuities received from customers of an individual's employer may be included as part of such individual's wages for old-age, survivors, and disability insurance purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SPENCE:

H.R. 10550. A bill to extend the Export Control Act of 1949 for two additional years; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mrs. SULLIVAN:

H.R. 10551. A bill to prohibit agencies of the United States from imposing contractual provisions boycotting vessels trading with Israel; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. ULLMAN:

H.R. 10552. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the upper division of the Baker Federal reclamation project, Oregon, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BRAY:

H.R. 10553. A bill to extend the time for filing of the final report of the Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROYHILL:

H.R. 10554. A bill to provide for a parkway connection between Mount Vernon and Woodlawn Plantations, in the State of Virginia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. HORAN:

H.R. 10555. A bill to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to issue marketing orders with respect to certain processed fruits; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado:

H.R. 10556. A bill to create and prescribe the functions of a National Peace Agency; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KASTENMEIER:

H.R. 10557. A bill to create a National Peace Agency and to prescribe its functions; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WHARTON:

H.R. 10558. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the free importation of wild animals, birds, and reptiles which are intended for exhibition in the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LINDSAY:

H.J. Res. 618. Joint resolution to help make available to those children in our country who are handicapped by deafness the specially trained teachers of the deaf needed to develop their abilities and to help make available to individuals suffering speech and hearing impairments those specially trained speech pathologists, and audiologists needed to help them overcome their handicaps; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MCSWEEN:

H.J. Res. 619. Joint resolution to further reduce the incidence of brucellosis by providing Federal support to complete nationwide certification and proceed toward the eradication of brucellosis under the brucellosis eradication program; to the Committee on Agriculture.

## MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII,

The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to extend the time limits of the veterans' education program established by the Federal Government pertaining to World War II and Korean conflict veterans, which was referred to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BASS of New Hampshire:

H.R. 10559. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Alonzi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.